# STATUS REPORT #2 TO MEMBER COUNCILS ON THE LONG-TERM PLAN FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE IN THE GREATER TORONTO AREA

**April 1990**


**SOLID WASTE INTERIM STEERING COMMITTEE**

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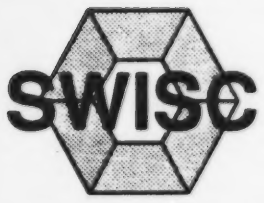



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

On March 14, 1989, the Chairmen of the five regional municipalities that constitute the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) - Durham, Halton, Peel, Metropolitan Toronto, and York in conjunction with the Province of Ontario, put forth a proposal that recommended exploring a collaborative and coordinated approach to solving the solid waste crisis in the GTA.

Shortly after the release of the **Chairmen's Proposal**, the Solid Waste Interim Steering Committee (SWISC) was formed to carry out this effort. It was made up of representatives of the five Regions of the GTA and the provincial government (see Appendix A for SWISC membership).

This second **Status Report** outlines the activities, developments and accomplishments of SWISC to date. It describes, for member Regional Councils and the public, the objectives and directions being pursued by SWISC and provides an overview of the SWISC process and schedule, with particular emphasis on activities since the first **Status Report** (August 1989) and developments over the next several months.

### 1.1 SWISC - Its Purpose and Objectives

SWISC's purpose is to investigate the opportunities for collaboration in finding a long-term (1996 and beyond) solution to deal with over four and a half million tonnes of solid waste generated every year in the GTA Regions.



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**EXHIBIT 1**

**SWISC PRINCIPLES**

**DIVERSION**

To aim at fulfilling provincial targets for diversion of solid wastes from disposal (25% by 1992 and 50% by 2000). Disposal of residual waste refers to landfill, energy from waste and other environmentally acceptable methods.

**PROVEN TECHNOLOGY**

To develop a system based on proven technology for processing solid wastes to eliminate objectionable characteristics associated with some traditional waste management systems and to meet the requirements for approval under the Environmental Assessment Act, the Environmental Protection Act and other pertinent statutes.

**INNOVATION**

To construct an innovative framework for new research and development in the area of solid waste reduction, re-use and recycling and recovery.

**RECEPTIVE COMMUNITIES**

To locate facilities, if possible, in receptive communities and maximize industrial development opportunities for those communities.

**COLLABORATION**

To create a waste management structure that will allow maximum collaborative efforts between municipal, regional, provincial and federal authorities, which best combines the efforts of the public and private sectors, and which best serves as a world-class model for environmentally sound waste management systems.

**COST EFFECTIVENESS**

To provide a cost-effective solution to the problem of solid waste management while reducing environmental degradation and the real costs associated with conventional waste management systems.

**The goal of SWISC is to develop a comprehensive long-term waste management system which is environmentally, socially, economically and technically sound to be in place by 1996.**

SWISC has been working toward its goal by adhering to a set of principles described in the original **Chairmen's Proposal** and later refined through SWISC's initial consultation with the public in October and November 1989. These principles (shown in Exhibit 1) provide the basis for the evaluation of the proposed systems or components of systems. Of particular importance is SWISC's commitment to achieve the Province's targets for the diversion of solid waste from disposal of 25% by 1992 and 50% by 2000.

### 1.2 Overview of the SWISC Process and Schedule

The major stages in the SWISC process and schedule for the development of a GTA long-term solid waste management system, as of December, 1989, are shown in Exhibit 2. This **Status Report** focusses on developments in Stage 3 and looks ahead to Stage 4 as pictured in this exhibit.

## 2. SWISC DEVELOPMENTS SINCE AUGUST 1989

### 2.1 Organization of this Section

In the context of the overall SWISC process, this section summarizes the major developments since the first **Status Report** (August 1989) including:

- the major findings and conclusions of the **Technical Review of the Expressions of Interest** (EOI) and presents proposals for proceeding to the Request for Proposals (RFP) stage (2.2 to 2.5);



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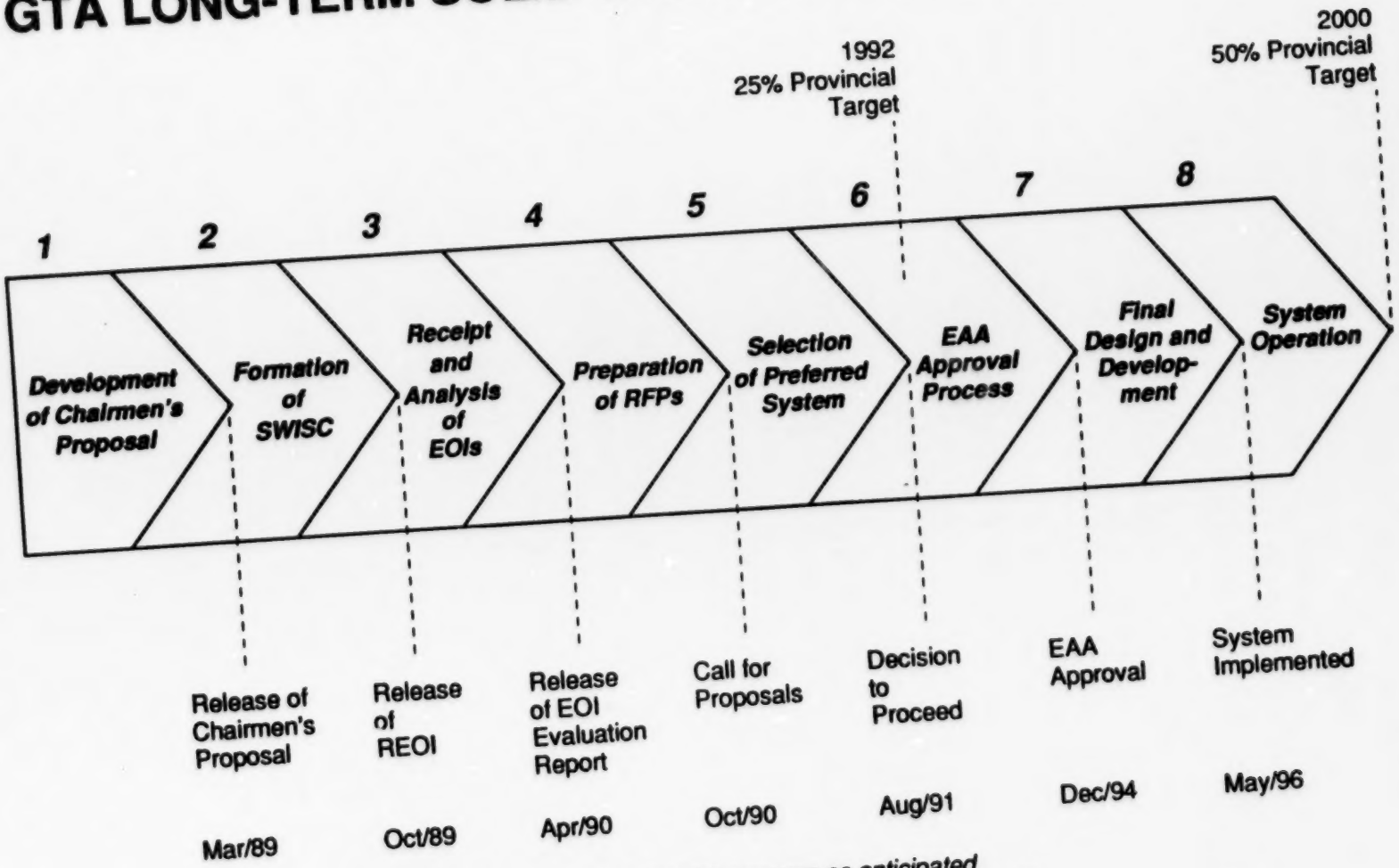
**EXHIBIT 2**

# MAJOR STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GTA LONG-TERM SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM*




* *This figure represents the SWISC program as anticipated in December 1989. The proposals in this Status Report #2 will alter aspects of the SWISC program.*

Amended 02/04/90

- a GTA 3Rs (reduction, reuse, recycling) strategy and action plan (2.6);

- the status of contingency disposal sites needed to bridge the shortfall between currently available landfills, and 1996, when the long-term system is operational (2.7);

- the SWISC public consultation (2.8) and municipal information (2.9) programs;

- the SWISC financial position for 1989 and budgeted income and expenditures for 1990 (2.10).

## 2.2 Purpose and Release of the REOIs

In October 1989, SWISC issued a formal **Request for Expressions of Interest (REOI) for the Development of a Comprehensive Long-term Solid Waste Management System for the Greater Toronto Area.** The main purpose of the REOI was to assist SWISC in identifying the range of possible systems, system components, operational options and host communities appropriate to the long-term system.

The EOI stage was to identify effective, innovative solutions. Respondents were requested to provide sufficient information to allow for the evaluation of their proposed alternatives. EOI submissions could be for the full long-term system or for a component thereof, such as 3Rs programs and waste receiving/transfer, transportation, processing, research or disposal facilities, i.e., landfill and/or energy from waste (EFW).



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The REOI was announced through advertisements in major national and international newspapers and waste management association magazines/newsletters. The Toronto consulates of major industrialized countries were also contacted.

The 72-page REOI document was a technical guide providing:

- an overview of the SWISC process;
- the waste management challenge facing the GTA, including background data/ information;
- the detailed requirements for submitting a response; and
- the criteria by which submissions would be evaluated.

On November 21, 1989, SWISC held a Respondents Information Session to which over 100 registered respondents were invited to ask questions and clarify instructions on the EOIs. A transcript of the information session was made available to all registered respondents unable to attend this event.

## 2.3 Receipt and Distribution of the EOIs

A total of 86 submissions was received by the deadline of 3:00 p.m. (E.S.T.) on December 28, 1989. The documents were publicly opened and a list of respondents was posted at the SWISC office and faxed to all registrants.

The submissions, containing some 10,000 pages, were catalogued and distributed to the SWISC Technical Committee. The SWISC office prepared a standardized one-page information sheet on each EOI which acted as an index to the submissions.

On January 10, 1990, the EOIs were distributed for public review to the Clerks' Departments of SWISC member Regions and a Media Briefing Session was held. Copies of submissions were and are available by completing an order form at Regional Clerks' Departments.

Early in January, municipal offices of communities named in the EOIs were informed by telephone and a SWISC information package was subsequently sent.

## 2.4 EOI Evaluation Procedures

The procedures and framework to evaluate the EOIs and provide a fair basis of comparison were established prior to receipt of the EOI responses. The proposed framework was to evaluate all reasonable alternatives against criteria based on the SWISC principles. The alternatives were to include:

- systems and components proposed in the EOI responses;
- the plans of SWISC member Regions; and
- any other reasonable alternatives, such as combinations of components.

The first stage in the evaluation procedure, which is the Request for Expressions of Interest (REOI), was designed to identify and evaluate all reasonable functionally different alternatives (alternatives to the undertaking) and to select preferred waste management systems which would meet SWISC principles. The





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## EXHIBIT 3

## SUMMARY OF EOIs RECEIVED BY TYPE OF SYSTEM AND COMPONENTS

| | Number of Respondents Received, or With This Component[1] |
|---|---|
| **SYSTEMS** | |
| • "Complete" | 6 |
| • "Partial" | 10 |
| **COMPONENTS** | |
| • Addition to Participating Municipalities' Diversion (3Rs) Program | 62 |
| • Processing Facilities | |
| - Mechanical Recovery[2] | 51 |
| - Composting[3] | 32 |
| • Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) | 11 |
| • Energy-from-Waste (EFW) | 16 |
| • Wet Oxidation | 1 |
| • Volume Reduction | 4 |
| • Pyrolysis | 4 |
| • Landfill Facilities | 22 |
| **OTHER** | |
| • Transportation to Processing/Disposal Facilities | 13 |
| • Research Facilities | 15 |
| • Conceptual Ideas | 11 |
| • Consulting Services[4] | 7 |

1 Totals will exceed the number of submissions received, as a submission may have more than one component.

2 Mechanical recovery includes three categories: mixed solid waste, source-separated, one material.

3 Composting includes three categories: mixed organics, separate household organics, yard and leaf collection.

4 Consulting services were not requested in the original REOI document.

second stage is the Request for Proposals (RFPs), which was designed to select the preferred system and components (alternative methods of carrying out the undertaking). The success of this approach was heavily dependent on the level of information in the EOIs received.

In general, most EOIs did not include sufficient information to determine preferred systems or preferred components. The level of detail provided by each EOI varied from a general statement of interest in submitting a component, to a relatively comprehensive description of a long-term system and few responses included site-specific information. Many respondents cited the absence of confidentiality as the reason for not providing such details.

The EOI process has been useful, however, in identifying a comprehensive set of available waste management options. These options (or components) will form the basis for selecting a reasonable range of alternatives and issuing RFPs, ultimately leading to a long-term system by 1996.

The 86 submissions were classified as complete systems, partial systems and into component groups, as shown in Exhibit 3.

Briefly, qualified systems must be able to satisfy two mandatory criteria; that is, the systems must:

- achieve 50% diversion of waste from landfill and incineration no later than the year 2000; and

- have proven success at a scale and conditions suitable for the GTA.

If these appeared to be met, the systems were examined in more detail and their components included in the evaluation of components. Components were examined with respect to:

- whether they were proven successful at a scale and conditions suitable for the GTA (mandatory criterion);
- demonstrated ability to meet environmental requirements;
- flexibility of the component to incorporate future developments; and
- ability to be operational by 1996 at the latest.

Next, the component groups were evaluated generically, as a technology group, and screened into five suitability and readiness categories, namely:

1. **Unacceptable Options** - these were dropped from further evaluation, if they did not meet the mandatory criteria and did not show promise when compared to the remaining criteria.

2. **Acceptable Options** - these were assessed as ready for proceeding to the full- scale RFP stage, if all the criteria were met to a reasonable degree.

3. **Potential Options** - these were determined to be appropriate for RFPs for demonstration-scale facilities, if the options reasonably met all the criteria, but lacked the proven ability to scale up as proposed by the EOIs.



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4. **Research and Development Options** - these were placed in the research and development category, if the technology was considered to have potential, but required further research for its full development.

5. **3Rs Action Plan Options** - these were referred to the 3Rs Action Plan (see Sub-section 2.6), if the option or idea was considered to have potential to assist SWISC in the short-term.

Of the 16 EOI systems, only six EOI system responses were assessed as representing complete systems. The remaining ten system EOIs were categorized as partial systems. Three of the 16 system EOIs were not pursued further due to the lack of adequate detail. It was concluded that the remaining 13 systems and partial systems contained some feature or component which precluded their implementation as a complete system without further demonstration of their ability to meet GTA requirements. The components of both groups were, therefore, included in the component evaluation process.

All components were categorized as a diversion, disposal or other supportive technology. Diversion includes the reduction, re-use and recycling (3Rs) of wastes prior to disposal. The components were screened into the four categories previously described. Appendix F to this report includes a table that summarizes the components in each EOI submission and the categories of suitability and readiness into which these were placed. The EOIs have not been short-listed at this time. Those EOIs which will be requested to submit proposals will be selected after reviewing the findings and resolving the issues raised in the **Technical Review of the Expression of Interest.**



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**EXHIBIT 4**

**CATEGORIES OF DIVERSION IDEAS IN EOI SUBMISSIONS REFERRED TO 3Rs ACTION PLAN FOR CONSIDERATION**

Reduction at source

Education

Mandatory recycling

Home backyard composting

Bans from landfill

Research programs

Demonstration projects

Management services

Expand number of materials in Blue Box

Expand Blue Box collection

Alternatives to Blue Box

Office paper recovery

Commercial/industrial programs

Construction/demolition programs

Full wet/dry collection for composting

Garden and leaf collection for composting

Household organics collection for composting

Commercial organics collection for composting

Transportation and collection enhancement

Depots and drop-off centres

Hazardous wastes

Other materials

Waste exchanges

As indicated earlier, the Regions' waste management planning documents were reviewed as part of the EOI evaluation process to determine any additional programs/technologies. One of the conclusions reached is that regional waste management planning processes include technologies or components covered in the EOIs.

Based on a thorough evaluation of the EOIs, a review of the Regions' waste management planning documents and consideration of possible combinations of components, the EOI Technical Report recommends future consideration of a basic waste management system which includes several alternatives.

The common features of the basic system include:

- reduction measures;
- source separation and processing for:
  - residential,
  - commercial/industrial,
  - construction/demolition;
- separate collection and disposal of household hazardous wastes;
- composting of yard wastes/organics; and
- landfill.



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The alternatives to be considered include:

- using either an enhanced Blue Box system (three bins - one for organics, one for recyclables, one for residuals) or the European wet/dry system (two bins - one for organics and one for dry materials); and

- adding energy-from-waste (EFW) as a disposal option.

## 2.5 Proposals For Proceeding With The RFP Stage

As noted above, although the EOIs identified a comprehensive set of available component options, the responses did not elicit the range and number of full system alternatives originally anticipated. The level of information in the EOIs did not permit detailed comparison. In many cases, respondents were unable to provide the information necessary to satisfy the mandatory criteria of 50% diversion and proven technology at the GTA scale and conditions because the technologies have not yet been fully developed and tested.

There can be no assurance that the technologies provided in the EOIs will achieve 50% diversion by the year 2000. There may also be disposal technologies that are environmentally preferable to EFW and landfill; however, these are not yet proven.

Given these findings, the Technical Review of the Expressions of Interest considers three possible approaches for proceeding with the next stage.

One approach involves building full-scale facilities using the most promising, but currently unproven, diversion technologies, supplemented by proven disposal

technologies (landfill and EFW). This approach would require making decisions prematurely and has no guarantee of success.

Another, more traditional, approach is to continue relying on proven technologies only (i.e., disposal technologies and Blue Box recycling) and monitoring developments elsewhere before selecting the most appropriate diversion technologies to achieve 50% diversion by the year 2,000. While this cautious approach is cost-effective, it is not innovative, and may not allow targets for diversion to be reached.

The recommended approach is to build and monitor commercial-scale demonstration facilities for promising diversion technologies and to use information from these projects as input into the selection of the preferred long-term waste management system. More specifically, it is proposed to:

- fast-track the most promising diversion technologies by calling for RFPs by the fall of 1990, and to immediately build commercial-scale demonstration projects;

- incorporate the best features of these projects into the preferred long-term system by scaling-up or building multiple units of the most appropriate diversion technologies;

- continue to implement the 3Rs Action Plan recommendations (as outlined below) and evaluate their contribution to the diversion target;





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- call for disposal facilities RFPs by the fall of 1990 based on proven disposal technologies - EFW (including refuse derived fuel - RDF) and/or landfill.

The EOI Technical Review concludes that the recommended approach offers greater flexibility for the design of a long-term system and helps share the risks of innovation among SWISC member Regions. The demonstration plants will have an immediate impact on diversion and will build on existing 3Rs programs and regional waste management planning. Most importantly, this proposal provides a basis to test the most promising alternative diversion technologies before the EA hearing (as may be required) and a full system financial commitment. The major challenge for this approach is satisfying the 1996 deadline for operation of the full system.

The EOI Technical Review outlines the following SWISC requirements in cooperation with member Regions for the development of the recommended approach:

- Accelerate implementation of diversion options through support for the 3Rs Action Plan (see Sub-section 2.6).

- Immediately select, sponsor and site several commercial-scale (200-400 tonnes per day) diversion demonstration projects. Examples of such projects include:



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- a material recovery facility (MRF) facility to process mixed residential wastes remaining after the enhanced Blue Box source separation;

- a wet/dry collection system and processing facility;

- a MRF facility to process commercial/industrial wastes;

- at least three composting facilities for mixed solid waste and segregated organic wastes involving various technologies using the windrow process and combined in-vessel and windrow composting facilities.

♦ Proceed with issuance of RFPs on disposal technologies.

♦ Ensure that all information generated from the 3Rs Action Plan, SWISC demonstration plants and other sources is effectively used to ensure a state-of-the-art long-term plan and the flexibility to maintain it as such. Identify, as well, additional needs for research and development (R&D).

**The Technical Review maintains that this strategy will provide a basis for achieving maximum diversion, minimizing disposal needs and ensuring that the system is flexible and responsive to new technologies.**

## 2.6 The 3Rs Action Plan

During the past few years, the 3Rs have played an increasingly important role in solid waste management systems. Many GTA communities have actively pursued

**EXHIBIT 5**

## OVERVIEW OF CURRENT MUNICIPAL RECYCLING EFFORTS

| | DURHAM | HALTON | METRO | PEEL | YORK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newspapers | | | | | |
| Glass Containers | | | | | |
| Tin & Aluminum Cans | | | | | |
| PET Plastics Pop Bottles | | | | | |
| Mixed Plastics | | | | P | |
| Old Corrugated Cardboard | | | | | |
| Phone Books | | | | P | |
| Glossy Magazines | | | | | |
| Composting: Leaves | | | | | |
| Composting: Household Organics | | | | P | |
| White Goods | | | | | |
| Tires | | | | | |
| Motor Oil | | | | | |
| Household Hazardous Wastes | | | | | |

Mandatory Programs

Voluntary Programs

Pilot Programs P

No Current Programs

their own 3Rs initiatives. During Stage 1 of the public consultation program, held in October and November 1989, public interest and concern focused on the need to more aggressively implement 3Rs programs to achieve the 50% waste diversion more quickly. In addition, a number of ideas have come out of the EOI process.

In response to these developments and the need to achieve provincial diversion targets, SWISC authorized MacViro Consultants Inc. to prepare a 3Rs Action Plan. The objectives of the 3Rs Action Plan are:

- to document current 3Rs initiatives in the GTA;
- to identify opportunities for coordination and collaboration among GTA communities; and
- to develop an action plan for improving the effectiveness of the reduction, re-use and recycling efforts within the GTA.

The process for identifying opportunities for coordination and collaboration centred on three workshops attended by 3Rs staff members from the GTA Regions and area municipalities, together with representatives of the Ministry of the Environment, the Recycling Advisory Committee (RAC), and the Recycling Council of Ontario (RCO) and GIPPER (Governments Incorporating Procurement Policies to Eliminate Refuse). The output of these workshops was further refined with input from the SWISC Technical Committee and from interested members of the public who participated in a 3Rs Workshop on March 24, 1990.





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**EXHIBIT 6**

## SUMMARY OF 3RS ACTION PLAN

### WASTE REDUCTION

- Regarding household hazardous wastes:
  - promote alternative materials
  - prepare overall strategy to manage wastes
  - examine ways to increase effectiveness of current programs
  - urge senior governments to have items labelled appropriately.
- Initiate broad-based GTA education program.
- Support the national packaging protocol.
- Urge waste reduction initiatives in GTA schools.
- Encourage public sector organizations to establish in-house waste reduction programs.
- Support Durham Region's community-wide home composting demonstration program.
- Promote private sector waste reduction efforts.
- Assist private sector to identify reduction strategies.
- Continue policy of high disposal charges.
- Address private sector reduction in future research.
- Identify additional reduction initiatives.

### MATERIAL RE-USE

- Promote home and workplace re-use in GTA education program.
- Support non-governmental agencies to expand donation centre network and re-use material.
- Urge Province to make greater use of reusable containers.
- Urge school boards to re-use school materials to educate students on re-use.
- Encourage public sector organizations to establish in-house waste re-use programs.
- Investigate using by-laws to promote reduction and re-use.
- Promote re-use in the workplace.
- Support waste exchange by the private sector.
- Maintain existing public-sector-based waste audit services.
- Investigate a large scale private sector based waste audit capability.
- Consider solid waste audit as condition for commercial/industrial disposal.

### RECYCLING

- Undertake demonstration projects/programs for:
  - composting of source-separated organics
  - a commingled material recovery facility
  - diverting separated Blue Box materials.
- Request senior governments to complete and release compost grade specifications.
- Expand Blue Box programs and associated material recovery facilities, e.g., in medium term; add plastics, clay coat, box board, uncontaminated paper, phone books.
- Build on existing waste composition and market studies.
- Define the role and structure of a potential GTA-wide marketing resource; in medium term, establish this resource.
- Encourage GTA municipalities to make residential recycling mandatory.
- Request Province to revise criteria for the school STAR program funding to make municipalities eligible to receive funding.
- Encourage GTA public sector organizations to establish in-house recycling programs.
- Liaise with construction associations to implement additional waste diversion measures.
- Identify mechanisms to use municipal planning by-laws to encourage diversion.
- Support Metro and Durham pilot commercial organics programs.
- Cooperate with GTA Chambers of Commerce to introduce recycling measures.
- Implement landfill bans of materials that have recycling alternatives and adequate markets.

Preparation of the Action Plan was guided by the following principles:

- endorsement of the 3Rs hierarchy (reduction, re-use and recycling);
- recognition that removing household hazardous wastes from the stream of materials to be managed is critical to the success of 3Rs measures and to the protection of the environment; and
- consideration of the complete product cycle (i.e., the recycling of materials) in the purchase of products.

Exhibit 5 shows an overview of current municipal recycling efforts. Exhibit 6 briefly summarizes the resulting Action Plan according to the waste management hierarchy. See Appendix D for further information.

The 3Rs Action Plan covers all major sources of waste - residential, industrial/ commercial and institutional; it addresses a wide range of measures, including education and promotion, further research studies, pilot programs and demonstration plants, and voluntary and mandatory waste diversion programs.

The Action Plan assigns responsibilities for carrying out 3Rs initiatives to all sectors of society - every level of government, the private and non-profit sectors and individuals in both the workplace and at home.

To provide overall and ongoing support to the implementation of the actions outlined in Exhibit 6, the Action Plan recommends:



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- **Monitoring Waste Diversion and Costs** - Establish a uniform, ongoing system for monitoring the total quantities of various materials, the quantities diverted from landfill and incineration, and the associated costs of diversion programs in individual municipalities, the Regions and the GTA.

- **Developing Research Capabilities** - In the longer term, consider establishing an ongoing waste diversion research capability to serve the needs of GTA communities.

- **Instituting Disposal Bans** - Ensure that environmentally acceptable recycling alternatives for materials are in place prior to banning them from disposal. Implement all bans in a coordinated fashion across the GTA.

- **Requesting Legislation to Direct Wastes** - Amend appropriate legislation should be amended to ensure that the various waste streams can be directed to the appropriate facilities.

- **Investigating Producer Pay** - In the short term, assemble information on the implications of a producer pay system. In the longer term, institute a producer pay system for waste disposal based on an appropriate cost per tonne, and incorporating the costs of waste management and 3Rs incentives into the initial price of items.





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- **Monitoring Implementation of the 3Rs** - Monitor, on an ongoing basis, the implementation of the 3Rs Action Plan and the effectiveness of diversion measures.

**The 3Rs Action Plan represents an important first step in developing a comprehensive, collaborative, GTA-wide waste diversion program as part of the overall long-term waste management system.** Some of these measures are already underway (such as additional 3Rs measures in municipal buildings). Once input has been received and incorporated, work will proceed to specify roles and responsibilities, set timelines, secure funding and fully develop programs and facilities. The implementation of these measures will assist SWISC member Regions achieve the provincial 1992 and 2000 diversion targets. The first review and reporting of progress is scheduled for September 1990.

## 2.7 Contingency Sites

It has been estimated that over four million tonnes of solid waste are generated annually in the Greater Toronto Area. This year about 10% of this waste will be diverted through various 3Rs programs, but even with enhanced recycling efforts, the capacity of existing GTA landfill sites to accept waste will soon be reached.

Despite SWISC's prime focus on long-term needs, it has had to first address the more immediate crisis of insufficient landfill capacity. The provision of contingency landfill capacity for the GTA is a key factor in SWISC's total strategy, as outlined in the Regional **Chairmen's Proposal** of March 1989. Each SWISC member Region agreed to nominate a contingency site(s) for waste



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disposal to provide a meaningful contribution to the GTA's landfill capacity until the long-term system is implemented.

The SWISC Technical Committee considered these nominated sites in terms of SWISC's stated criteria, namely:

- that it contributes to GTA-wide short-term needs;
- that the host community[1] is receptive; and
- that there is no information currently available which suggests that the site would not be eligible for approval under the Environmental Protection Act (EPA).

The Regions of Peel, Durham, York and Metropolitan Toronto have formally nominated contingency landfill site capacity to SWISC. The Region of Halton has not yet formally nominated contingency capacity. SWISC has endorsed these nominations and the Regions will present their submissions to the Minister of the Environment requesting that these sites be subject to a detailed and public examination for environmental suitability under the EPA.

It is estimated that the GTA has a disposal requirement of approximately 30 million tonnes (M.T.) before the end of 1996 when the long-term system is in place, assuming 25% diversion by 1992. Existing disposal capacity can satisfy approximately 14 M.T., leaving a contingency disposal requirement of

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[1] SWISC has defined a host community as that level of government which is responsible for waste management and, more particularly waste disposal.



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approximately 16 M.T. Although the currently nominated sites have a capacity of 24 M.T., this is necessary because it cannot be assumed that all sites will receive approval under the Environmental Protection Act (EPA). It should be stressed that excess contingency capacity will not be used after December 31, 1996, unless further EAA approvals are obtained.

It is now the responsibility of the nominating Region to expedite the environmental approval process. The sponsoring Region will be responsible for the development of its respective site(s). The capacity of the sites is to be shared among all SWISC member Regions as may be required and under arrangements reached by the affected Regions.

**The SWISC-endorsed regionally nominated contingency sites will make a valuable and necessary contribution to addressing the GTA waste crisis in the immediate term, while the long-term system is developed for implementation by 1996.**

## 2.8 SWISC Public Consultation Program

**Since its inception, SWISC has sought out and been receptive to the views and opinions of the GTA public and interest groups.** At the outset, Regional Councils heard opinions through presentations, briefs or written submissions from a variety of organizations and individuals. The comments received were considered and SWISC's response is reflected in the August, 1989, **Status Report** and in the Request for Expressions of Interest document.

In September 1989, SWISC launched a formal public consultation program to obtain input from the GTA public on a variety of matters, including the concept



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of SWISC, its six guiding principles and ways of managing the GTA waste stream.

These consultations were conducted through various media and public forums. They included:

- The **Dialogue** Newsletter, which contained a response coupon. There were 257 coupons returned, offering a variety of good ideas and suggestions regarding the SWISC principles and methods of managing the GTA wastes.

- A GTA-wide advertising program to stimulate interest in the SWISC initiative. This included a response coupon about the SWISC program. Five hundred individuals replied and have since received more information.

- Ten public workshops which attracted 200 individuals who provided comments on and insight into the principles and the future direction of SWISC.

- Separate meetings with groups and agencies to describe the SWISC process and SWISC principles.

In support of these activities, a video display and print materials were prepared to provide background information to interested parties.



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Information on public opinion was obtained by the Environics Research Group and a report was prepared for SWISC and interested citizens.

By November, 1989, a report on public input was prepared and presented for SWISC's for review and comment. Participants in the process obtained copies of the report. Over 200 copies were circulated.

SWISC responded to the public input in December 1989. The SWISC response included:

- a commitment to develop a 3Rs Action Plan that would elaborate ways to enhance existing recycling efforts through programs to increase waste diversion from disposal, including a wide-scale educational program;
- a commitment to a waste management hierarchy;
- a commitment to public control of the selected waste management system; and
- a discussion and clarification of the SWISC principles.

Both the reports on public input and SWISC's response were circulated to potential respondents to the REOI. A comprehensive report on the Part I program has been prepared which documents activities and responses to public consultation between March 14 and December 28, 1989 (see Appendix D).



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## 2.9 Municipal Information Program

As SWISC develops a GTA solid waste management system, it is considering the technology of various systems as well as appropriate locations for such facilities. In this regard, the original **Chairmen's Proposal** enunciated the principle of locating facilities in receptive communities. It has been the intention of the SWISC process that bidders will seek and reach agreement with receptive communities, subsequently informing SWISC of this arrangement in their proposals.

Accordingly, the **Chairmen's Proposal** saw the need to develop strategies to:

- assist bidders to find receptive communities;
- assist interested communities to attract bidders;
- assist interested communities to evaluate bidders' proposals;
- assist municipalities that wish to become bidders to do so; and
- develop a site search contingency plan in case no acceptable site is found by the bidders.

These objectives highlight SWISC's desire to be straightforward and communicative with municipal representatives. To fulfil these objectives, SWISC has developed a Municipal Information Program with a designated resource person who will provide information to municipalities, clarify questions and communicate community concerns to SWISC.



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Accordingly, SWISC has engaged Mr. Milt Farrow, former Assistant Deputy Minister of Community Planning, Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs, to undertake this Municipal Information Program. His consultative activities will complement the work of the LURA Group, which provides support to individuals and community interest groups within the GTA and distributes information to the public outside the GTA.

The Municipal Information Program will initially focus its support on:

- municipalities which were named by respondents in the Expressions of Interest;

- municipalities which were named by the Regions as candidate contingency sites; and

- other unidentified municipalities which may be interested in participating in SWISC's solid waste management system.

To date, all municipalities in Ontario have been placed on the SWISC Newsletter (**Dialogue**) mailing list. As well, SWISC has recently hosted Information Suites at relevant municipal association conferences. Other potential municipalities for consultation will be identified by considering such factors as potential municipal interest (e.g., financial position, waste management master plans, county reform) and physical features (e.g., proximity to the GTA, geology).



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**It is important to communicate to Councils and Councillors that SWISC is interested in meeting with them to explain the process being used to develop a waste management system and to explore the economic development opportunities available for municipalities hosting facilities.**

## 2.10 Project Financing, Expenditure and Budget

On April 7, 1989 SWISC approved financing of SWISC activities in the amount of $3.5M. This financing covered the years 1989 ($1.4M) and 1990 ($2.1M). Of the $3.5M, 50% is borne by the Province under existing municipal grant programs. The balance is being funded proportionally by the five GTA Regions, according to population (see Schedule A in Appendix E).

Appendix E of this report contains the unaudited SWISC statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the period ended December 31, 1989 together with the budgeted receipts and expenditures for the year ended December 31, 1990. The detailed 1990 budget as presented has been drawn up to reflect the SWISC activities to the end of 1990. Funding requirements beyond December 31, 1990 are currently being considered. These requirements will be based on the result of the SWISC program currently being undertaken.

The 1989 Statement of Expenditure in Appendix E shows a more detailed analysis of the following summary information:

| | Actual | Budget |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts | $1,424,349 | $1,410,188 |
| Expenditure | $1,065,750 | $1,198,496 |
| Surplus | $ 358,599 | $ 211,692 |



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The surplus of $358,599 obtained in 1989 will be used to finance SWISC activities undertaken during 1990. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the $3.5M originally committed by SWISC to finance its activities to December 31, 1990, will be sufficient to fund the activities currently planned.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1989 Actual Expenditure | $1,065,750 |
| 1990 Budgeted Expenditure | 2,247,290 |
| | 3,313,040 |
| Original SWISC Funding 1989/1990 | $3,500,000 |

In **Status Report #3** (September-October 1990) SWISC will make recommendations to member Councils on funding the SWISC initiative in the next calendar year (1991).

## 3. OVERVIEW OF SWISC FORWARD SCHEDULE

This section looks forward at the SWISC program and outlines the next steps for the public and SWISC member Councils.

### 3.1 The Forward Program for SWISC

The following outlines the anticipated forward program for SWISC with approximate timing.



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| Major Tasks | Approximate Timing |
|---|---|
| ♦ Meet with EOI respondents to brief them on the status of the SWISC process. | April |
| ♦ Monitor progress on the EPA review of contingency disposal sites. | Ongoing |
| ♦ Hold a series of public meetings in the GTA on the SWISC process. | May |
| ♦ Prepare proofing (evaluation) criteria for demonstration projects and identify Regional sponsors for SWISC endorsed demonstration diversion projects. | April-June |
| ♦ Prepare draft RFPs for disposal options. | April-June |
| ♦ Receive Regional Council input on the SWISC **Status Report #2.** | June |
| ♦ Respond to Regional Council and public input. | June-August |
| ♦ Undertake additional technical studies and/or monitor technical research, as required,<br><br>e.g.waste composition<br>update disposal requirements. | April-August |
| ♦ Continue the Municipal Information Program | April-August |
| ♦ Prepare **Status Report #3** with recommendations for the next stages of SWISC including budget and organizational requirements for 1991. | August-September |
| ♦ Regions issue RFPs for diversion demonstration projects. | September-October |
| ♦ SWISC issues RFPs for disposal options. | September-October |
| ♦ Release of **Status Report #3.** | September-October |



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In the next two sub-sections we discuss the role of the SWISC member Regional Councils and the public in the SWISC forward program.

### 3.2 Public Input to the SWISC Process - Next Steps

The initial phase of public consultation resulted in the development of the Part 2 program - the evaluation of Expressions of Interest (EOIs) and the development of the Requests for Proposal (RFPs).

In planning Part 2, the input of interested groups regarding ways and means to obtain public input was incorporated. Features of the Part 2 program include:

- continued operation of the SWISC Public Information Office to provide timely information, and response to interested citizens;

- information and support to citizens groups in communities where respondents were suggesting facilities;

- establishment of two Citizens Working Committees:

  - one to discuss and provide input on the evaluation framework and methodology for the EOIs, and Requests for Proposals;

  - the other to discuss and provide input on the 3Rs Action plan;

- continuation of meetings with interest groups to provide background information, obtain input and respond to comments, issues and concerns;



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- preparation of background materials, working papers and information materials to assist citizens in participating in SWISC consultations;

- preparation of information materials (**Dialogue** Newsletter 2, 3 and 4) and updating of the SWISC video and display to reflect the planning process;

- organization of ten public workshops in May, 1990 (see Appendix G) to discuss the evaluation of the EOIs, options for organization, 3Rs action plan, development of the Request for Proposals;

- public opinion survey to determine the public's views on potential waste management system options, management options and export/import questions;

- documentation of all input and preparation of a report to SWISC; and

- coordination of the SWISC response to public input.

After SWISC obtains public input on its approach to evaluating waste management options and 3Rs actions, Regional Councils will have an opportunity to consider this input and take the necessary steps to continue the SWISC program.

### 3.3 Regional Council Input to the SWISC Process - Next Steps

The SWISC process is a cooperative venture of GTA Regional Councils and the province exploring the potential of collaborative solution(s) to the waste crisis in the GTA. Regional Council representatives on SWISC are responsible for



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reporting on a continuing basis to their respective Councils on SWISC's status and progress. On a more formal basis, SWISC periodically reports the status of the cooperative venture (i.e., SWISC) to member Councils through **Status Reports.**

Over the coming months, SWISC will require confirmation from Regional Councils that the strategy(s) and directions outlined in this **Status Report** are appropriate. It needs indications of interest in June or July 1990, and in September 1990 commitments to sponsor SWISC-endorsed demonstration diversion projects. As well, SWISC needs confirmation by June 1990 and on-going support from Regional Councils to implement the 3Rs Action Plan.

SWISC is currently a joint committee of the Regional Councils. It is proposed to continue this status in the short term. Regional Councils will need to pass additional resolutions to grant SWISC authority to continue to carry out and manage its affairs in the short term. SWISC proposes to forward to the Regional Councils in June 1990, through members on SWISC, a resolution(s) renewing SWISC's mandate and directing and enabling SWISC to:

- continue the GTA waste management planning process including consulting the public and member Councils;

- issue, receive and assess proposals for components of the long-term system and to make appropriate recommendations to member Councils;

- coordinate the proposed demonstration diversion projects and implement of the 3Rs Action Plan including public education; and



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- receive and disperse funds, as necessary, and enter into administrative contracts in order to fulfill these responsibilities.

## 4. CONCLUSION

SWISC has made considerable progress since its first **Status Report** in developing a collaborative GTA-wide long-term waste management system, including:

- entering into a productive dialogue with a GTA-wide public, through the SWISC public consultation program, on issues and concerns related to a long-term waste management system;

- establishing a Municipal Information Program to respond to municipal interest in the SWISC process and to ensure the achievement of SWISC's receptive community principle;

- endorsing the regionally nominated contingency landfill sites for review under the EPA, in order to meet the shortfall between the capacity of existing landfills and the GTA disposal requirements prior to the establishment of the long-term system in 1996;

- developing a collaborative GTA-wide 3Rs Action Plan which includes measures that can be implemented now or on which further progress can be made, all of which can contribute positively to meeting SWISC's diversion targets;

- identifying and screening a broad range of waste management options based on an open, international search process; and



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- most importantly, developing practical proposals for proceeding to the next stage in the SWISC process, namely:

  - having SWISC member Regions sponsor commercial-scale demonstration diversion projects, which will contribute to waste diversion in the short term and make the GTA a centre for research and development of promising long-term waste management options. This will provide a sound basis for making decisions on an innovative, flexible system consistent with SWISC's principles;

  - developing RFPs for disposal options;

  - linking results of the 3Rs Action Plan, the diversion demonstration projects and the evaluation of the disposal RFPs into the selection of a preferred system.

These achievements have only been possible through the cooperation and dedication of regional and provincial SWISC representatives and staff.

SWISC has accomplished much over the last few months and proven to be an action-oriented forum for addressing one of the most significant challenges facing the GTA .

**SWISC believes strongly that collaboration is working. With the continued cooperation of member Councils, the Province and the public, this collaborative effort to solve the waste crisis in the GTA will continue to make gains.**

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# SWISC STATUS REPORT # 2 - APRIL 1990

## APPENDICES

A. MEMBERS AND STRUCTURE OF SWISC
B. SWISC TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS
C. LIST OF CONSULTANTS AND CONTACT POINTS
D. LIST OF AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS
E. SWISC FINANCIAL POSITION
F. TABLE 2 FROM TECHNICAL REVIEW OF THE EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST REPORT
G. SWISC - PHASE 2 PUBLIC MEETINGS AND LOCATIONS

**APPENDIX A**

## MEMBERS AND STRUCTURE OF THE SOLID WASTE INTERIM STEERING COMMITTEE

Region of Durham

G. Herrema
Regional Chairman

J. Aker
Chairman of Works and Waste Management Committees

Region of Halton

P. Pomeroy
Regional Chairman

P. McLaughlin
Former Chairman of Planning and Public Works Committee

Municipality of Metro Toronto

A. Tonks
Chairman of Metropolitan Council

P. Christie
Chairman of Works Committee

Region of Peel

F. Bean
Regional Chairman

Mayor E. Kolb
Mayor of Caledon and Chairman of Works Committee

Region of York

E. King
Regional Chairman

Mayor A. Roman
Town of Markham

Province of Ontario

G. Church
Deputy Minister
Office for the Greater Toronto Area

G. Posen
Deputy Minister
Ministry of the Environment

**APPENDIX B**

## SWISC TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Region of Durham

A. Leitch
Director of Operations

K. Donnelly
Solid Waste Operations Manager

Region of Halton

John R. Mackay
Director of Waste Management

V. Henderson
Consultant to Halton

Region of Peel

D. Markle
Commissioner of Public Works

R. Moskal
Department of Public Works

Municipality of Metro Toronto

R. Ferguson
Commissioner of Works

W. Crowther
Assistant Director, Solid Waste
Management Division

Region of York

W.R. Hodgson
Commissioner of Engineering

N.L. Embree
Director, Municipal Branch
Engineering Department

Office of Greater Toronto Area

L.R. Kidman
Greater Toronto Coordinating Committee

Ministry of the Environment

C.E. McIntyre
Executive Director
Approvals and Engineering

M.E. Turner
GTA Task Force

## APPENDIX C

## LIST OF CONSULTING FIRMS RETAINED

| Firm | Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| ♦ The Coopers & Lybrand Consulting Group | ♦ SWISC project management and administrative support.<br>♦ Preparation of study on joint management structure alternatives. |
| ♦ The LURA Group | ♦ Development of a public consultation program. Facilitation of program and documentation of public input. |
| ♦ MacViro Consultants Inc. | ♦ Review of data bases and solid waste master plans of the GTA regional municipalities.<br>♦ Preparation of 3Rs Action Plan. |
| ♦ Miller Thomson | ♦ Legal counsel. |
| ♦ O'Malley Communications Inc. | ♦ Provision of communications advice and support. |
| ♦ SENES Consultants Limited | ♦ Preparation of Request for Expressions of Interest (REOI) and Request for Proposals (RFPs) document.<br>♦ Preparation of SWISC schedule.<br>♦ Evaluation of EOIs. |

## APPENDIX D

## LIST OF AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS

**A Proposal from the Five Regional Chairmen in the Greater Toronto Area Regarding a Long-term Plan for the Management of Solid Waste.** March, 1989.

*Outlines the GTA waste management crisis, introduces core principles and proposes the formation of an interregional committee (SWISC).*

**Status Report to Member Councils on the Long-term Plan for the Management of Solid Waste in the Greater Toronto Area.** SWISC, August, 1989.

*First Status Report which discusses SWISC's accomplishments and developments since release of the March 1989 Chairmen's Proposal to August 1989 and looks ahead over the next six months.*

**Consolidation of Existing Solid Waste Management Plans in the Greater Toronto Area.** MacViro Consultants Inc., August, 1989.

*Provides a common GTA solid waste information base and consolidates the Regional solid waste management plans.*

**A Public Involvement and Communications Plan for SWISC: Core Plan and Part 1 Program.** LURA Group, September, 1989.

*Outlines the initial part of the SWISC public consultation program.*

**Request for Expressions of Interest for the Development of a Comprehensive Long-term Solid Waste Management System for the Greater Toronto Area.** SWISC, October, 1989.

*The Request for Expressions of Interest (REOI) technical document.*

**Report on the SWISC Public Consultation Program: October to November, 1989.** LURA Group, November, 1989.

*Reports the results of the Part 1 SWISC public consultation program.*

**The SWISC Response to Public Input.** SWISC, December, 1989.

*Reports SWISC's response to Part 1 public input.*

**A Public Involvement and Communications Plan for SWISC - Part 2 Program.** LURA Group, January, 1990.

*Reports SWISC's Part 2 public consultation program.*

**EOI Information Report.** SWISC, No. CL-17, January, 1990.

*Provides an information sheet on each of the 86 EOI submissions received.*

**Waste Management: The Environmental Protection Act and the Environmental Assessment Act.** Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy, April, 1990.

*A public consultation paper prepared for the Solid Waste Interim Steering Committee by the Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy.*

**Summary Technical Review of Expressions of Interest.** SWISC Technical Committee, April, 1990.

*A report prepared by SENES Consultants Limited which summarizes the review by the SWISC Technical Committee of the Expressions of Interest (EOIs) received by SWISC to develop a comprehensive long-term solid waste management system for the GTA.*

**Technical Review of Expressions of Interest.** SWISC Technical Committee, April, 1990.

*A detailed technical report prepared by SENES Consultants Limited for the SWISC Technical Committee which reviews the expressions of interest (EOIs) received by SWISC.*

**3Rs Action Plan.** SWISC Technical Committee, April, 1990.

*Presents recommendations of the SWISC Technical Committee on immediate, medium-term and long-term cooperative waste diversion measures prepared by MacViro Consultants Inc.*

**Dialogue** Newsletter. LURA Group.

| | |
|---|---|
| Issue No. 1 | October, 1989 |
| Issue No. 2 | February, 1990 |
| Issue No. 3 | April, 1990 |

**The Solid Waste Interim Steering Committee.** SWISC, March, 1990.

*Brochure describing SWISC, its mandate, principles and planning process.*

**Participants Guide to SWISC Consultation Programs: April - June 1990.** LURA Group, April, 1990.

*Outline of consultation and involvement opportunities for citizens participating in the Part 2 public involvement program.*

**Status Report #2 to Member Councils on the Long-term Plan for the Management of Solid Waste in The Greater Toronto Area.** SWISC, April, 1990.

*The second SWISC Status Report to member Councils covering the period September 1989 to April 1990 and looking ahead to September 1990.*

**APPENDIX E**
**SWISC FINANCIAL POSITION**

**SOLID WASTE INTERIM STEERING COMMITTEE**
**UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES**
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31,1989**

| | ACTUAL $ | BUDGET $ |
|---|---|---|
| **RECEIPTS** | | |
| METRO TORONTO | 416,254.00 | 416,254.00 |
| PEEL | 109,326.00 | 109,326.00 |
| HALTON | 51,101.00 | 51,101.00 |
| DURHAM | 60,710.00 | 60,710.00 |
| YORK | 62,609.00 | 62,609.00 |
| PROVINCE | 700,000.00 | 700,000.00 |
| TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS | 1,400,000.00 | 1,400,000.00 |
| INTEREST INCOME | 14,698.25 | 10,188.00 |
| OTHER INCOME | 9,650.94 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | 1,424,349.19 | 1,410,188.00 |
| **EXPENDITURE** | | |
| PROJECT MANAGEMENT | 292,373.40 | 314,427.00 |
| ORGANIZATIONAL STUDY | 49,117.00 | 74,221.00 |
| LEGAL | 159,673.25 | 143,011.00 |
| ENGINEERING | 167,019.54 | 157,225.00 |
| PUBLIC CONSULTATION | 247,447.82 | 288,303.00 |
| PUBLIC RELATIONS | 78,974.04 | 175,637.00 |
| COMMITTEE MEETINGS | 8,927.02 | 6,072.00 |
| OFFICE EXPENSES | 32,823.93 | 9,600.00 |
| ADVERTISING | 29,201.44 | 30,000.00 |
| INTEREST/BANK CHARGES | 192.60 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | 1,065,750.04 | 1,198,496.00 |
| **SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD** | 358,599.15 | 211,692.00 |

**APPENDIX E**
**SWISC FINANCIAL POSITION**

**SOLID WASTE INTERIM STEERING COMMITTEE**
**BUDGETED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES**
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,1990**

| | BUDGET $ |
|---|---|
| **RECEIPTS** | |
| METRO TORONTO | 624,382.00 |
| PEEL | 163,988.00 |
| HALTON | 76,651.00 |
| DURHAM | 91,066.00 |
| YORK | 93,913.00 |
| PROVINCE | 1,050,000.00 |
| TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS | 2,100,000.00 |
| INTEREST INCOME | 14,493.49 |
| OTHER INCOME | 0.00 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | 2,114,493.49 |
| **EXPENDITURE** | |
| PROJECT MANAGEMENT | 895,475.00 |
| ORGANIZATIONAL STUDY | 27,570.00 |
| LEGAL | 312,400.00 |
| ENGINEERING | 416,070.00 |
| PUBLIC CONSULTATION | 432,425.00 |
| PUBLIC RELATIONS | 60,000.00 |
| COMMITTEE MEETINGS | 16,250.00 |
| OFFICE EXPENSES | 86,500.00 |
| ADVERTISING | 0.00 |
| INTEREST/BANK CHARGES | 600.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | 2,247,290.00 |
| **SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR** | (132,796.51) |
| **SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM PRIOR YEARS** | 358,599.15 |
| **SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) AS AT DECEMBER 31,1990** | 225,802.64 |

## APPENDIX E

## SWISC FINANCIAL POSITION

### DESCRIPTION OF LINE ITEMS

**RECEIPTS**

**PARTICIPANTS:** Represents contributions by SWISC participants. Participants contribute funds in quarterly instalments to match the anticipated timing of SWISC expenditures.

**INTEREST INCOME:** Interest income is earned on funds held by SWISC. Surplus funds (which are available due to the timing of payments) are held in an investment account to maximize interest income.

**OTHER INCOME:** Sundry SWISC income.

**EXPENSES**

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT:** Costs associated with SWISC project management and administrative support.

**ORGANIZATIONAL STUDY:** Costs associated with the study on joint management structure alternatives.

**LEGAL:** Legal expenses associated with the SWISC activities being undertaken.

**ENGINEERING:** Costs associated with the:

- Preparation of the Request for Expressions of Interest and analysis of responses.
- Preparation of Request for Proposals document and analysis of responses.
- Preparation of schedule of SWISC process.
- Review of data bases and solid waste master plans of the GTA regional municipalities.

| | |
|---|---|
| **PUBLIC CONSULTATION:** | Costs associated with the development of a public consultation program and the facilitation of the program and documentation of public input. |
| **PUBLIC RELATIONS:** | Costs associated with the provision of communications advice and support. |
| **COMMITTEE MEETINGS:** | Costs associated with SWISC committee meetings. |
| **OFFICE EXPENSES:** | Costs associated with running an office for SWISC, including disseminating SWISC information to potential bidders, regional municipalities and the public. |
| **ADVERTISING:** | Costs associated with advertising the Expression of Interest documents in newspapers and magazines. |
| **INTEREST/ BANK CHARGES:** | Bank charges for the maintenance of SWISC bank accounts. |

## APPENDIX E

### SCHEDULE 'A'

### INTERIM PERIOD COST SHARING
### POPULATIONAL PROPORTIONAL SHARING

| Municipality | Population | Population Proportion %[1] | 50% Cost Share[2] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Halton | 264,498 | 7.3 | $127,751.80 |
| Peel | 565,871 | 15.62 | 273,314.10 |
| York | 324,064 | 8.94 | 156,521.90 |
| Durham | 314,238 | 8.67 | 151,726.10 |
| Metro | 2,154,537 | 59.47 | 1,040,635.60 |
| | 3,623,208 | | 1,750,000.00 |
| Provincial Contribution | | | 1,750,000.00 |
| | | | $3,500,000.00 |

---

1 From Municipal Directory 1988, Ministry of Municipal Affairs (1985 count).

2 Total cost projected at $3,500,000, exclusive of contingency site costs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calendar 1989 | $1.4 million |
| Calendar 1990 | $2.1 million |
| | $3.5 million |

Applicable provincial grant anticipated - $1,750,000.

## TABLE 2

| Co. No. | Company Name | 4.0 SYSTEMS | | COMPONENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Processing | | 6.0 Disposal Facilities | | | | | | | 7.0 Other | | | |
| | | 4.1 Complete System | 4.2 Partial System | 5.3 Additions to Region | 5.4 Mech. Recov. | 5.5 Com-post | 6.1 RDF | 6.2 EFW | 6.3 Wet Oxid. | 6.4 Vol. Red. | 6.5 Pyrol | 6.6 Landfill Land | 6.6 Landfill Ops. | 7.1 Trans | 7.2 R&D Proj. | 7.2 Conc. Ideas | 7.5 Cons. Serv. |
| 1 | Lamarche McG | | | | D | D | | | | | | | F | | | | |
| 2 | Westinghouse | | | 3Rs | D | | | F | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Adv. Ecology | | | 3Rs | D | D | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Dynavest Int. | | O | | D | | R | | | | R | | | | | | |
| 5 | St. Lawrence | | | 3Rs | D | | F | | | | | | F | | | | |
| 6 | Buhler-Miag | | | 3Rs | D | D | F | | | | | | | | R | | |
| 7 | Cogenesis | | O | | D | D | | | | | R | | | | | | |
| 8 | Lavalin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | R | | O |
| 9 | Foster Wheeler | | O | 3Rs | D | D | | F | | | | | | D | | | |
| 10 | NSP Invest. | | | | | | | | | | | F | | | | | |
| 11 | Proctor Gamble | | | 3Rs | | D | | | | | | | | | R | | |
| 12 | Desautels & D. | | | 3Rs | D | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Dynaforce W.R. | | | 3Rs | | | | | | R | | | | | | | |
| 14 | MacLaren Eng. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | O |

O = See component evaluation, 3Rs = Submitted to 3Rs F = Full RFP, D = Demonstration RFP, R = Research RFP

U = Unacceptable option

Note: EOIs indicated as F,D or R will be subject to additional screening and public input prior to being asked to submit a proposal.

## TABLE 2

| Co. No. | Company Name | 4.0 SYSTEMS | | COMPONENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Processing | | 6.0 Disposal Facilities | | | | | | | | 7.0 Other | | | |
| | | 4.1 Complete System | 4.2 Partial System | 5.3 Additions to Region | 5.4 Mech. Recov. | 5.5 Com-post | 6.1 RDF | 6.2 EFW | 6.3 Wet Oxid. | 6.4 Vol. Red. | 6.5 Pyrol | 6.6 Landfill Land | 6.6 Landfill Ops. | 7.1 Trans | 7.2 R&D Proj. | 7.2 Conc. Ideas | 7.5 Cons. Serv. |
| 15 | Expocrete Ltd | | | 3Rs | D | D | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Armbro Mat'ls | | | 3Rs | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Waste Dist. | | | 3Rs | D | | | | | | | | F | | | | |
| 18 | WPF Corp. BLI | | | | D | D | | | | | R | | | | | | |
| 19 | Kenox Corp | | | | D | | | | R | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Sco-Bah W E T | | O | | | | | R | | | | | | | R | R | |
| 21 | Round-Up W P | | | 3Rs | | D | | | | | | | | D | | | |
| 22 | Nera Bioenergy | | | 3Rs | D | D | | | | | | | | | | R | |
| 23 | Swedish Trade | | | 3Rs | | | | | | | | | | | | | O |
| 24 | Env. Disposal | | | 3Rs | D | | R | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Kilborn Ltd. | | | 3Rs | D | D | F | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Igloo Recyc. | | | 3Rs | D | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Airite Env. | | | 3Rs | | D | | | | | | | | D | | | |
| 28 | Super'r-Crawf. | | | | | | | | | | F | | | | | | |

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TABLE 2

| Co. No. | Company Name | 4.0 SYSTEMS | | COMPONENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Processing | | 6.0 Disposal Facilities | | | | | | | | 7.0 Other | | |
| | | 4.1 Complete System | 4.2 Partial System | 5.3 Additions to Region | 5.4 Mech. Recov. | 5.5 Com-post | 6.1 RDF | 6.2 EFW | 6.3 Wet Oxid. | 6.4 Vol. Red. | 6.5 Pyrol | 6.6 Landfill Land | 6.6 Landfill Ops. | 7.1 Trans | 7.2 R&D Proj. | 7.2 Conc. Ideas | 7.5 Cons. Serv. |
| 29 | Encomp Ltd. | | | | D | D | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Compost Man. | | | 3Rs | | D | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Reuter | | O | 3Rs | D | D | | | | | | | | D | | | |
| 32 | Recomp Inc. | | | 3Rs | D | D | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | TransCan Pipe | | | 3Rs | | | | | | | | | | | R | | |
| 34 | Notre Devel. | | | 3Rs | D | D | | | | | | | F | | R | | |
| 35 | Enviromax | | O | 3Rs | D | | | F | | | | | F | | | | |
| 36 | 808106 Ont | | | | D | | | F | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Wood Waste | | | 3Rs | D | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Redipac Recyc. | | | 3Rs | D | D | | | | | | | | | R | | |
| 39 | SNC Inc. | | | 3Rs | | | | | | | | | | | | | O |
| 40 | Crang & Boake | | | 3Rs | | | | F | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | I-S-E Sales | | | 3Rs | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Browning F.I. | | O | 3Rs | D | | | | | | | | F | | | | O |

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## TABLE 2

| Co. No. | Company Name | 4.0 SYSTEMS: 4.1 Complete System | 4.2 Partial System | COMPONENTS: 5.3 Additions to Region | Processing: 5.4 Mech. Recov. | 5.5 Com-post | 6.0 Disposal Facilities: 6.1 RDF | 6.2 EFW | 6.3 Wet Oxid. | 6.4 Vol. Red. | 6.5 Pyrol | 6.6 Landfill: Land | Ops. | 7.1 Trans | 7.0 Other: 7.2 R&D Proj. | 7.2 Conc. Ideas | 7.5 Cons. Serv. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | Stinnes Enerco | | | 3Rs | | | | F | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Trican Energy | | | 3Rs | D | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Wastestreams | | | 3Rs | D | | | | | | | | | | | R | |
| 46 | Agra Indus. | | | 3Rs | D | | | | | | | | | | | R | |
| 47 | Nelson Agg. | | | | | | | | | | | | F | | | | |
| 48 | Equity Waste | O | | 3Rs | D | D | | | | | | | F | D | R | | |
| 49 | Steetly Quarry | | | | | | | | | | | | F | | | | |
| 50 | Alternative | O | | 3Rs | D | | | | | R | | | | | | R | |
| 51 | WMI Waste | O | | 3Rs | D | D | F | F | | | | | F | | R | | |
| 52 | ONTC see #53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | ONTC | O | | O | D | D | F | | | | | | F | D | | | |
| 54 | ONTC see #53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Dual Environ. | | | 3Rs | D | | | | | | | | | D | | | |
| 56 | Chasson Pall. | | | 3Rs | D | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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## TABLE 2

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Processing | | 6.0 Disposal Facilities | | | | | | | | 7.0 Other | | |
| | | 4.1 Complete System | 4.2 Partial System | 5.3 Additions to Region | 5.4 Mech. Recov. | 5.5 Com-post | 6.1 RDF | 6.2 EFW | 6.3 Wet Oxid. | 6.4 Vol. Red. | 6.5 Pyrol | 6.6 Landfill Land | 6.6 Landfill Ops. | 7.1 Trans | 7.2 R&D Proj. | 7.2 Conc. Ideas | 7.5 Cons. Serv. |
| 57 | Trow + D & M | | | 3Rs | | | | | | | | | | | | | O |
| 58 | Weldex Co. | | | | D | D | F | F | | | | | | | R | | |
| 59 | Agripost | | | 3Rs | | D | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Enviro-Watch | | | 3Rs | | | | | | | | | | D | | | |
| 61 | CN Rail | | | 3Rs | D | | | | | | | | | D | | | |
| 62 | CP Rail | | | 3Rs | | | | | | | | | | D | | | |
| 63 | Royaledge | | | 3Rs | D | D | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | Wastech | | | | D | | | | | | R | | | | | | |
| 65a | Otto-Canada | | O | 3Rs | D | D | | F | | | | | F | F | | | |
| 65b | Halton-Otto | | | 3Rs | D | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | Pattison | | O | 3Rs | D | | | R | | | | | | | | R | |
| 67 | Laidlaw | O | | 3Rs | D | D | F | | | | | | F | | | | |
| 68 | ICG Co-Gen | | | | D | | | F | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | MSW Recyc. | | | 3Rs | D | D | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Processing | | 6.0 Disposal Facilities | | | | | | | | 7.0 Other | | |
| | | 4.1 Complete System | 4.2 Partial System | 5.3 Additions to Region | 5.4 Mech. Recov. | 5.5 Com-post | 6.1 RDF | 6.2 EFW | 6.3 Wet Oxid. | 6.4 Vol. Red. | 6.5 Pyrol | 6.6 Landfill Land | 6.6 Landfill Ops. | 7.1 Trans | 7.2 R&D Proj. | 7.2 Conc. Ideas | 7.5 Cons. Serv. |
| 70 | Faruk Fattah | | | 3Rs | | D | R | | | R | | | F | | R | | |
| 71 | Env. Air Struc. | | | 3Rs | D | D | | | | R | | | | | | R | |
| 72 | Markham/Miller | | O | 3Rs | D | | | | | | | | F | D | R | | |
| 73 | Surety Env. | O | | 3Rs | D | | F | F | | | | | F | R | | | |
| 74 | Bedminster Bio | | | 3Rs | | D | | | | | | | | | R | | |
| 75 | ONTC see #53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | Muscillo Trans. | | | 3Rs | D | D | | F | | | | | | | | | |
| 77 | Montenay Inc. | | | 3Rs | D | D | | F | | | | | | | R | | |
| 78 | Ogden, Martin | | | 3Rs | D | | | F | | | | | | | | | |
| 79 | Ortech Int. | | | 3Rs | | | | | | | | | | | R | | |
| 80 | Paul Temelini | | | | | | | | | | | F | | | | | |
| 81 | Methon Energy | | | | | | | | | | | | R | | | R | |
| 82 | Chivers-Wilson | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | U | |
| 83 | Renutech Corp. | | | 3Rs | | | | | | | | | | | | R | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Processing | | 6.0 Disposal Facilities | | | | | | | | 7.0 Other | | |
| | | 4.1 Complete System | 4.2 Partial System | 5.3 Additions to Region | 5.4 Mech. Recov. | 5.5 Com-post | 6.1 RDF | 6.2 EFW | 6.3 Wet Oxid. | 6.4 Vol. Red. | 6.5 Pyrol | 6.6 Landfill Land | 6.6 Landfill Ops. | 7.1 Trans | 7.2 R&D Proj. | 7.2 Conc. Ideas | 7.5 Cons. Serv. |
| 84 | W. Hutchinson | | | | | | | | | | | F | | | | | |
| 85 | Stone & Webst. | | | 3Rs | | | | | | | | | | | | | O |
| 86 | Standard Agg. | | | | | | | | | | | F | | | | | |
| | TOTALS | 6 | 10 | 62 | 51 | 32 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 7 |

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